

THE DAILY HERALD.

"FIRST OF ALL, THE NEWS."

ISSUED EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

JESSE O. WHEELER, Editor and Prop.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1892.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Washington Correspondent.)

Washington, Nov. 21.—Mr. Harrison has borne his defeat in a manly way that he has won the respect and admiration of even the staunchest democrats. The members of his cabinet have had little to say, although it was well known that more than one of them might have said some very interesting things had they been so disposed. This being the situation, a sensation was created in high republican circles when Josiah Secretary Rusk opened his ammunition box and fired a red hot shot straight at the head of the man who has been privately charged by Mr. Harrison's close personal friends with having exerted his powerful influence in the republican party to lessen the vote for Mr. Harrison. Although Secretary Rusk called no name he made it as plain as though he had spoken through the most powerful trumpet ever made, that in his opinion James G. Blaine, the ex-head of the Harrison cabinet was the traitor upon whose head the wrath of the republican party should be poured.

It is learned from trustworthy sources that Mr. Harrison was averse to such a statement being made by any member of his cabinet, not because he believed in untruth, but because he thought it undignified and unnecessary; but Secretary Rusk who had it in for Blaine, whom he once admired so much that he named his son after him, ever since last summer when Blaine tried to deprive him of the credit for restoring the European privileges of the American hog, and later to use him to defeat Mr. Harrison's renomination; in his own language: "tried to make a traitor of me." He might have held in until he was out of office, but for his accidental discovery of indisputable evidence that Mr. Blaine had much to do with the loss of his own state, which he worked so hard to keep in the republican column. That settled it; he had to have his say, and it was in pretty close accord with what many members of his party think without saying.

The question of pensions is one of the most important that the coming administration and Congress will have to deal with; in directly affects every man, woman and child in the United States. It is now certain that there will be a deficiency of \$35,000,000 for the current fiscal year, which must be appropriated at this session of Congress, and those who caught to know estimate the amount that will be required for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1893, which must also be appropriated at this session, as somewhere in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000. It is difficult for human intellect to comprehend the immensity of the pile of money represented by those figures. It represents more than \$3, each inhabitant of the country

and Secretary Foster of the treasury predicts that before the close of Cleveland's administration it will take \$250,000,000 a year to pay the pensions—more than all the other expenses of the country added together. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the old idea, championed in the house some years ago by Hon. Wm. R. Morrison of Illinois, of raising the money to pay pensions by imposing an income tax, should be revived at this time. If pension expenditures are to keep growing some extraordinary method of raising the money will certainly have to be resorted to.

There is so much rivalry among Washington democrats to be members of the citizens committee which make the arrangement for the most largely attended inauguration the country has ever had that it has resulted in a more or less bitter wrangle for its control, between the National committee for the District of Columbia, who took the matter in his own hands and forwarded the name of gentle men to be members of the committee Chairman Harry for his approval, and the central democratic committee, which believes that it should have selected the inaugural committee. Full details of the claims of both sides have been forwarded to Chairman Harry and his decisions will be cheerfully accepted by all parties.

Teddy Roosevelt, the president, of one of the greatest American humbugs, the civil service commission, has forgotten all about the numerous prosecutions he was going to make for violation of the law by various individuals, in soliciting campaign contributions from federal employees, previous to the election, and is now lying awake nights to study up schemes to keep the democrats out of the patronage to which they should have entitled after the fourth of March next, by extending the civil service to branches of the Government to which it never would have been extended had Harrison been re-elected. Mr. Harrison has so far refused to endorse this scheme to keep republicans in office under a democratic administration by issuing the necessary order to carry it into effect, but he

may be worried into it yet. The people of this country have voted against perpetual office holding, and a democratic congress might take a notion to let this old humbug die for the want of an appropriation. The tears would be few, and they wouldn't be from democratic eyes.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic says: The wife of the first President elect had no white House waiting to receive her. There was no Executive Mansion then. Mr. Washington and her husband lived in Philadelphia after the general was inaugurated. In the directory that city for 1797, the name of George Washington appears, and his address is given as No. 190 Market street, below Sixth. The house had been previously occupied by Benedict Arnold, who is said to have dwelt there "in great state" on the proceeds of his profitable speculations, having many liveried servants. Robert Morris occupied the residence next door to the Father of His Country, and the latter paid rent out of his salary of \$25,000 a year, which was commonly referred to at the time as "grossly extravagant."

A Mexican Consul.

San Antonio Express. Senor C. Fernandez Sasalagna, the newly appointed Mexican consul for Nogales, Ariz., arrived in the city yesterday and is registered at the Maverick. The gentleman was consul at Rio Grande City but has succeeded E. Lebrer, as consul at Nogales, for which place he is now en route.

The Rio Grande City region which has been the scene of trouble sometimes is now tranquil and peaceful, so the senior reports except for the spasmodic depredations of a few bandits—the outgrowth of the Garza trouble. Senor Sasalagna leaves for his new post Thursday.

Go to Barreda's and see those large, fine sweet Mexican oranges

Fine pine-apple preserves at Barreda & Bro's grocery store, at 30 cents a pound.

Spanish olives at Barreda's.

Lieut. Chatfield — RISES TO EXPLAIN!

"The Twin Cities of the Border,"

Brownsville, Texas, — And The Country of the Matamoros, Mexico,

Lower Rio Grande,

Is the title of the Pamphlet which he is compiling. It will contain Historical sketches, Descriptions of the Public Buildings, Churches, Schools and Business houses; personal notices, and a complete exhibit of the social and commercial condition of the Two Cities, as they stand today. The great things which the soil of the Rio Grande Valley in Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr Counties is capable of doing, will be fully shown; and a thousand questions which are being asked about this section will be answered in the pages of the Pamphlet, as the readers TURN OVER A NEW LEAF!

The attention of capitalists, farmers, manufacturers and stock raisers, in every part of the World, will be attracted to this Garden Spot of Texas, and opportunities for investing capital, and purchasing lands, will be sought for as a consequence. Then the people of this section will TURN FROM SMALL THINGS TO GREAT!

"Water, Water! Everywhere! but not a drop to drink." Or, as they say in Kansas, "irrigate." IRRIGATE is the word. Irrigate! It will be to the interest of all landowners in this section to consult Lieut. Chatfield on the subject of

IRRIGATION!!!

There will be about fifty illustrations from photographs, and the book will be first class in every respect.

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